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Rural District of Glendale.

ANNUAL REPORT for 1903.

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RURAL DISTRICT OF GLENDALE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1903.

THE census of 1901 gave the population of Glendale to be 8,770, and this may be taken as the population in 1903, there having been no apparent cause to affect the number.

During the year 1903 the number of births was 192, equal to a birth rate of 21·89 per 1,000 of the population. Although this is an increase of 11 over the number of births in 1902, it is a very low birth rate as compared with the birth rate of the county as a whole, which was 32·76 in 1902, and of the rural districts of the county which was 27·04 in 1902.

In 1902 the birth rate of Glendale was the lowest among the rural districts of the county, but very little less than two or three other purely agricultural districts,

This low birth rate may be accounted for by the tendency of the rising generation to seek work in the large centres of industry.

The number of deaths from all causes was 93, which gives a death rate of 10·06 per 1,000. This is lower than any since 1890, and possibly the lowest on record for Glendale. It is very much below the death rate of the county as a whole, which was 16·63 in 1902, as well as the death rate of the rural districts of the county, which was 15·17, and of the approximate rural death rate of England and Wales, which was 15·3. In the Wooler district alone the number of deaths was 35, equal to a death rate of 7·69 per 1,000—a very low death rate indeed; while in the Ford district the number of deaths was 53, giving a death rate of 12·6, which, compared with other rural districts, may be considered a low death rate. In the Workhouse there were five deaths.

The number of deaths under one year of age was 10, a decrease of 7 from the previous year and of 16 from 1901. This is equal to a rate of 52·08 per 1,000 births, which must be considered an extremely low mortality

when compared with 101·39—the rate for the rural districts of the county, and 126·9 for the county as a whole, and with 133·0, which was the rate for England and Wales in 1902. The total number of deaths under five years of age was 12, as compared with 19 in 1902, and equal to a death rate of 1·3 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 2·17 in 1902. The number of deaths at five years of age and upwards was 81, a death rate of 9·2 as compared with 12·08 in 1902. Of these 81 deaths 43, or more than half, were 65 years of age and upwards, and 28 of the 43 had reached the age of 75 years and upwards. Of these 28, 15 died over 80 years of age—7 in Wooler district and Workhouse and 8 in the Ford district—a striking testimony to the health of Glendale. The low death rate of 1903 must in a great measure be due to the comparatively few cases of epidemic influenza which occurred in the district during the year, although the year was remarkable all over the country for its excessive rainfall and uniformly low temperature.

One death was due to each of the following diseases:—Whooping cough, epidemic influenza, diarrhoea, and tuqer-

cular disease other than phthisis; while enteritis caused 4 deaths, phthisis 6 deaths, cancer 6 deaths, bronchitis 5 deaths, and pneumonia 6 deaths. The 6 deaths from phthisis give a death-rate of 0·68—a very low rate compared with 1·24, the rate for the rural districts of the county as a whole. Zymotic diseases caused 2 deaths, 1 from whooping cough and 1 from diarrhoea, giving a death rate of 0·22, compared with 1·04 for the rural districts of the county generally.

Although the infant mortality is very low for 1903, and probably the lowest on record in Glendale, there has been a good deal of illness amongst children, due in a great measure to improper feeding and the want of milk. A great deal has been said of improper feeding of infants in large towns, but most towns are much better supplied with milk than the agricultural district of Glendale. At the present time several farms where there are four to eight families, have not a drop of fresh milk, condensed milk being the only kind available. Matters are very little better in the summer, for the one or two cows kept by the farmers cannot supply more than their own

immediate wants. Many of the cottagers' wives do not care to look after a cow, and milking is becoming a lost art among them. In my opinion it would be very much to the advantage of the farmers if they encouraged their workmen to have cows, for every year the women workers are less able to do the work required of them, owing to the prevalence of anaemia and stomach troubles among them. This state of matters, I consider, the direct result of the scarcity of milk, and nothing adequate to take its place.

The number of infectious diseases notified in the district will be seen from Table III. to have been 44—a decrease of 22 from 1902. Of these 33 occurred in Wooler district and 11 in Ford district. Scarlet fever is accountable for 23 of the cases, none of whom proved fatal. During the first four months of the year no case of infectious disease was notified, except one of diphtheria, but during the rest of the year cases of scarlet fever kept cropping up, and towards the end of the year several cases occurred at Doddington, one case in the school-master's family, and the school was closed in conse-

quence. There were 11 cases of diphtheria notified, an unusual number for Glendale. One case was notified at the beginning of the year, and no more appeared until early in November, after which 10 cases were notified before the end of the year. It appeared at widely separated places all over the district, and seemed to depend on the unfavourable climatic conditions which prevailed in November and December. There were no deaths. There were 9 cases of erysipelas : in one family three cases occurred, one case following the other. No isolation could be practised. The other cases were spread over the district.

One case of small-pox was notified in Wooler early in November. The patient, a resident of Wooler, had contracted the disease in Gosforth. As soon as the disease was notified the patient was removed to the Small-pox Isolation Hospital, which the Council had wisely provided in the previous year, and, every care being taken, the disease was confined to the one case.

Measles has been prevalent in some parts of the district. The School at Wark-on-Tweed was closed at

the beginning of the year on account of the prevalence of this disease, and the School at Hazelrigg had to be closed for the same reason.

Whooping cough also was very prevalent for a time in the areas of the Mindrum and Howtle Schools, and necessitated the closing of both Schools for a time. There was one death from the disease.

Wooler Sewage Scheme has made no progress during the year, except that the Board of Trade has given its sanction to the plan submitted to it for carrying the sewage across the Wooler Water, and leave has been asked to borrow the requisite sum to carry out the work.

A new Rubbish Dépôt, along with a furnace for consuming paper and other combustible materials, has been erected at a convenient distance from Wooler and out of the public view. It is about ready for use.

The Council has decided to erect three separate Slaughter-houses under one roof, on a suitable site, which the Earl of Tankerville has granted on favourable terms, and it is hoped that the present unsatisfactory Slaughter-houses may disappear before the end of 1904.

Several ashpits and privies still exist in Wooler which ought to be abolished, as, owing to faulty construction and proximity to houses, they are apt to be dangerous nuisances.

Four new houses have been erected in Wooler during the year. A large and substantial block as bank office and house has been erected at the corner of High Street and Glendale Road.

At Wooler Common a new water supply has been laid on to house and steading.

At Kilham new sewerage drains have been laid down to the cottages.

At Wooler Brewery the house has been put in good order, several improvements having been carried out.

A new water supply has been brought to Bar Moor Rigg, Kemping Moss, and Biteabout public-house—a much-needed improvement.

At Bar Moor Lane three new cottages are in course of erection.

At West Newton an entirely new system of drainage has been laid to the cottages.

New drains have been laid to the farmhouse at Howburn.

At Humbleton Mill a new line of pipes has been laid down for the water supply.

At West Flodden new piggeries have been built for the cottages.

A new sewerage drain has been laid to the farm house at Etal Rhodes.

At Etal Manor a new system of sewerage of cast-iron piping has been laid down.

At Fenton Demesne a new farm house is about to be erected.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1902, special visits have been paid to the various workshops, and attention has been paid to their sanitary condition as regards cleanliness, ventilation, air-space, and other matters.

In addition to systematic visits, special visits have been made from time to time in the district, and the Inspector of Nuisances has regularly reported his proceedings, and has kept me informed of whatever required my attention.

ALEXANDER DEY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TABLE I.

GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893.....	10,156	210	20·5	22	104·7	162	15·7	0	
1894.....	10,156	222	21·7	15	67·5	125	12·3	6	
1895.....	10,156	207	20·3	20	96·0	144	14·1	3	
1896.....	10,156	233	22·9	16	98·7	120	11·8	5	
1897.....	10,156	184	18·0	14	76·0	127	12·5	0	
1898.....	10,156	199	20·0	18	90·0	137	13·4	3	
1899.....	10,156	187	18·5	16	85·0	126	12·5	5	
1900.....	10,156	167	16·4	18	107·7	142	13·9	3	
1901.....	8,770	188	21·4	26	138·3	125	14·2	3	
1902.....	8,770	181	20·6	17	93·9	125	14·2	8	
Averages for years 1903-1902	{ 9,878·8	197·8	20·0	18·2	95·7	133·3	13·4	3·6	
1903.....	8,770	192	21·89	10	52·08	93	10·06	5	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres {
(exclusive of area)
covered by water).

Total population at all ages.....

Number of inhabited houses.....

Average number of persons per house.....

Is the Union Workhouse within the District?—Yes.....

8,770

—

147,698

—

Census of 1901.

—

TABLE II.

GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1903 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	YEAR.	WHOLE DISTRICT.				WOOLER.				FORD.				WORKHOUSE.			
		a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1893.....	10,156	210	162	22	5,100	95	81	10	5,033	112	80	12	21	3	..	..	..
1894.....	10,156	222	125	15	5,100	120	66	6	5,033	100	53	9	22	6	..	..	..
1895.....	10,156	207	144	20	5,100	107	75	9	5,033	98	66	11	29	2	3	3	..
1896.....	10,156	233	120	16	5,100	138	54.	9	5,033	95	61	7	23	5	5	5	..
1897.....	10,156	184	127	14	5,100	92	68	9	5,033	92	59	5	25	..	..	..	..
1898.....	10,156	199	137	18	5,100	112	64	7	5,033	87	70	11	23	..	3	3	..
1899.....	10,156	187	126	16	5,100	101	61	8	5,033	86	60	8	23	..	5	5	..
1900.....	10,156	167	142	18	5,100	99	83	10	5,033	68	56	7	21	..	3	3	..
1901.....	8,770	188	125	26	4,549	105	61	17	4,200	82	61	9	21	1	3	3	..
1902.....	8,770	181	125	17	4,549	100	60	10	4,200	81	57	7	20	..	8	8	..
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902.		9,878.8	197.8	133.3	18.2	4,989.8	106.9	67.3	9.5	4,866.4	90.1	62.3	8.6	22.8	.8	3.6	...
1903.....		8,770	192	93	10	4,549	106	35	5	4,200	86	53	5	35	...	5	...

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes, or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.
(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")
(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the districts are to be allotted to the respective localities, according to the addresses of the deceased.
(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b, and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.: the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.
GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.							
	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 3.	3 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Wooler District.	Ford District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.	Wooler District.						
Small-pox	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous Croup	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	TOTALS.....	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the Isolation Hospital (if any) to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

^a This space may be used for record of other disease, the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

[†] These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital?—Yes.

GLENDALE RURAL DISTRICT.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).						
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and upwards.		Wooler District.	Ford District.	Wooler District.	District.	15	16	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Small-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup
Croup
Fever	Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other continued	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...
Cholera
Plague
Diarrhoea. (See notes at foot)...
Enteritis. (See notes at foot)...
Puerperal Fever. (See notes at foot)
Erysipelas
Other Septic Diseases
Phthisis. (See notes at foot)...
Other Tubercular Diseases
Cancer, Malignant Disease. (See notes at foot)
Bronchitis
Pneumonia
Pleurisy

Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	2
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	...	...	16	16	...	...	9	7	8
Accidents	...	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	3
Suicides	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
All other Causes	...	...	41	41	5	...	12	24	16
All Causes	...	...	93	93	10	2	34	43	53

Notes.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-column c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from:

Epidemic enteritis;
Zymotic enteritis;
Epidemic diarrhoea;
Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;

Cholerætic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Mucico-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis," and "Puerperal Fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

